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(11) EP 1 375 532 A1

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION
published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
02.01.2004 Bulletin 2004/01

(21) Application number: 02702913.1

(22) Date of filing: 12.03.2002

(51) Int Cl.⁷: C08F 8/00, B01J 31/06,
C07C 49/83, C07C 45/69,
C07C 33/30, C07C 29/38,
C07C 43/303, C07C 41/56,
C07C 69/78, C07C 67/08,
C07B 61/00, C07F 1/02,
C07F 5/00

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP2002/002309

(87) International publication number:
WO 2002/072643 (19.09.2002 Gazette 2002/38)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR

(30) Priority: 12.03.2001 JP 2001068985
18.09.2001 JP 2001283218

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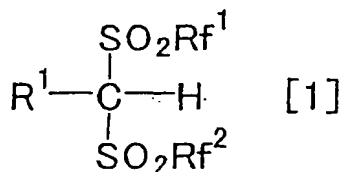
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(54) POLYMER-SUPPORTED ARYLBIS(PERFLUOROALKYLSULFONYL)-METHANE

(57) The present invention provides a solid acid catalyst that is excellent from the point of toxicity, environment and others, wherein reaction can be progressed effectively with Bronsted acid or Lewis acid catalyst. For example, the benzoylation reaction of alcohol can also be progressed easily, and further, the catalyst can be recovered and recycled easily. The para position of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] (wherein R¹ shows a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, Rf¹ and Rf² are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group), a pentafluorophenylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane, for example, is supported on a polystyrene resin, and a polystyrene-supported

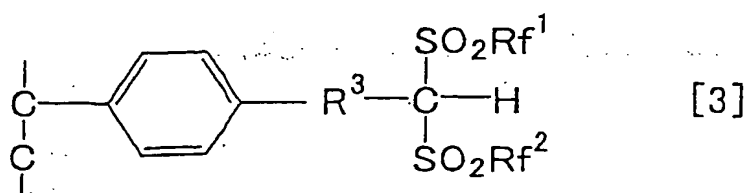
arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [3] (wherein R³ shows a substituted or unsubstituted arylene group, Rf¹ and Rf² are the same as described above) is obtained.

(Chemical formula 1)



(Chemical formula 2)

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane supported by a polymer such as polystyrene resin and the like, that is, a polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane, a method for producing said compound, catalysts such as Bronsted acid catalyst and the like which comprises said compound as an active ingredient, and a method for synthesizing organic compounds by using said catalysts.

Background Art

[0002] Trifluoromethane sulfonyl ($-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$; triflyl, Tf) group is known as one of the strongest electron-accepting group, which has an action to increase the protonic acidity of its a position (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 96, 2275, 1974; Synthesis, 691, 1997; J. Fluorine Chem. 66, 301, 1994). For example, bis(triflyl)methane (CH_2Tf_2 ; $\text{pK}_a(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = -1$) (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 106, 1510, 1984) and phenylbis(triflyl)methane (PhCHTf_2 ; $\text{pK}_a(\text{MeCN}) = 7.83$) (J. Org. Chem. 63, 7868, 1998) are strong acids that do not have the ability to oxidize. The inherent acidity ΔG_{acid} (in gas condition) estimated by Koppel et al. is as follows (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 116, 3047, 1994): MeSO_3H (315.0) $< \text{CH}_2\text{Tf}_2$ (310.5) $< \text{PhCHTf}_2$ (310.3) $< \text{TfOH}$ (299.5) $< \text{NHTf}_2$ (291.8) $< \text{CHTf}_3$ (289.0). These volatile crystalline solids are known to serve as a reactant when preparing a cationic organometallic dihydrido by protonating an organometallic hydrido (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 106, 1510, 1984; J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun. 1675, 1987; Inorg. Chem. 27, 1593, 1988; Inorg. Chem. 27, 2473, 1988; Organometallics 9, 1290, 1990). Based on these facts, it is expected that the steric and electronic effects of the aromatic group in the arylbis(triflyl)methane such as phenylbis(triflyl)methane and the like mentioned above, have a great effect on its Bronsted acidity and the property of their organometallic complex.

[0003] Heretofore, two methods have been known as a method for synthesizing the phenylbis(triflyl)methane mentioned above (J. Org. Chem. 38, 3358, 1973; Heteroatom Chem. 5, 9, 1994; J. Fluorine Chem. 64, 47, 1993; J. Fluorine Chem. 106, 139, 2000). One of the methods is a method wherein benzyl magnesium chloride is reacted with triflyl fluoride to synthesize phenylbis(triflyl)methane (40% yield) (J. Org. Chem. 38, 3358, 1973), and the other method is a method wherein light response between iodobenzene bis(triflyl)methide and benzene is conducted (61% yield) (Heteroatom Chem. 5, 9, 1994). The former requires a triflyl fluoride gas (bp = -21°C) which is difficult to obtain, as a triflyl source, and the latter requires an excessive amount of benzene, a reactant, as a solvent. Moreover, in the case of the latter, arylbis(triflyl)methane is not formed when light response is conducted with allene, which has an electron-accepting group such as fluorobenzene.

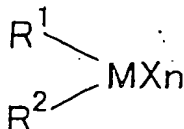
[0004] Meanwhile, a method for synthesizing benzyl triflone has been reported by Hendrickson et al. (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 96, 2275, 1974; Synthesis, 691, 1997; J. Fluorine Chem. 66, 301, 1994). However, there was a problem that arylmethyl triflone could not be synthesized at a high yield when the aromatic group is an electron-accepting group and is inactivated (Synthesis, 691, 1997).

[0005] In addition, Lewis acid catalyst is known to be the most widely used catalyst in the aspect of organic synthesis. This Lewis acid catalyst associates with a specific functional group of an organic compound, forms a complex, and can be made to conduct a particular response only. The one that accepts an electron pair from which it reacts with is referred to as Lewis acid. Organic compounds generally have a functional group, and the functional group is usually a Lewis base, which attracts mutually with Lewis acid. The Lewis acid catalyst designed in this manner forms a complex with the functional group of the organic compound, and leads directly to the desired reaction. Due to this point, Lewis acid catalyst is also compared to an artificial enzyme. However, the reactivity and selectivity of the conventional Lewis acid catalyst was not so high compared to when enzyme was used, and was not sufficient. Therefore, a Lewis acid catalyst that has an excellent selectivity and reactivity, further capable of reacting under warm condition, has a good recovery rate and can be recycled, has been required.

[0006] Heretofore, a Lewis acid catalyst comprised of a compound shown by a general formula $\text{M}[\text{RfSO}_2\text{-N-SO}_2\text{Rf}]_n$, or $\text{M}[\text{RfSO}_2\text{-N-SO}_2\text{Rf}]_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (wherein Rf and Rf' represent a perfluoroalkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, M represents an element selected from alkaline metal, alkaline earth metal, transition metal, rare earth, aluminum, gallium, iridium, thallium, silicon, germanium, tin, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, selenium and tellurium, n represents an integer of the same number as the valence of the corresponding metal, and m represents a natural number from 0.5 to 20) (Japanese Laid Open Patent Application No. 07-246338), and a Lewis acid catalyst shown by the following formula,

(Chemical formula 1)

[0007]



[wherein X represents -N(Tf¹)Tf² [wherein Tf¹ represents -SO₂Rf¹, Tf² represents -SO₂Rf² (wherein each of Rf¹ and Rf² independently represents a fluorine atom or a perfluoroalkyl group)], R¹ represents a substituted or unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl group, -OR³ or -N(Tf³)R⁴, R² represents a substituted or unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl group, -OR⁵ or -N(Tf⁴)R⁶ [wherein Tf³ represents -SO₂Rf³, Tf⁴ represents -SO₂Rf⁴ (wherein each of Rf³ and Rf⁴ independently represents a fluorine atom or a perfluoroalkyl group), each of R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ independently represents a lower alkyl group, or, R³ and R⁵, R³ and R⁶, R⁴ and R⁵ or R⁴ and R⁶ form together a bivalent group], M represents an element selected from alkaline earth metal, rare earth element, transition metal, boron, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, silicon, germanium, tin, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, selenium or tellurium, n represents an integer of valence -2 of the corresponding M, and has at least one of -N(Tf¹)Tf², -N(Tf³)R⁴ or -N(Tf⁴)R⁶] (Japanese Laid Open Patent Application No. 09-57110), have been known as Lewis acid catalysts.

[0008] Aside from the examples mentioned above, there have been disclosures of highly active acid catalysts, including a highly active Lewis acid catalyst that can be used under the coexistence of water, comprising a metallic halide shown by a general formula M⁺(X₁⁻)_q (wherein M represents at least one metal selected from a group comprising elements from IIIA family to VB family of the periodic table, X₁ represents a halogen atom, and q represents an integer that is identical to the valence number of M) and a quaternary salt type anion exchange resin (Japanese Laid Open Patent Application No. 09-262479), and an acid catalyst comprising a metallic salt of tris(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methide shown by the following formula [(RfSO₂)₃C]_nM₂ (however, Rf represents a perfluoroalkyl group having one or more carbon atoms, M₂ represents an element selected from alkaline metal, alkaline earth metal, transition metal including rare earth, zinc, cadmium, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, silicon, germanium, tin, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, selenium or tellurium, n represents an integer of the same number as the valence of M₂) (Japanese Laid Open Patent Application No. 2000-219692).

[0009] Nafion (DuPont) is known as a solid catalyst having a super strong acidity. However, although it shows excellent swelling ability to water, alcohol and the like, it does not swell much in an aprotic organic solvent, which is frequently used in an organic reaction. If a solid catalyst having a super strong acidity can be used as a catalyst in a swelling condition, then it can be said that the solid catalyst is an excellent solid catalyst that exceeds Nafion. Due to this point, a solid catalyst that shows excellent swelling ability to organic solvents (for example, aromatic-based solvent, halogen-based solvent, ether-based solvent and the like) has been required. The object of the present invention is to provide a polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane that is useful as a solid catalyst, which can be used in almost any reaction that progress with Bronsted acid or Lewis acid catalyst, has a high recovery rate, can be recycled easily, has versatility, and is also environment-friendly in that it does not contain metal; a method for producing said compound; catalysts such as Bronsted acid catalyst and the like comprising said compound; and a method for synthesizing organic compounds by using said catalysts.

[0010] The present inventors conducted a keen study to elucidate the object mentioned above. Sodium trifluoromethane sulfinate (TfNa) and trifluoromethane sulfonic acid anhydride (Tf₂O) were used as an electrophilic reactant as a triflyl source to synthesize pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane; said pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane and LiOH·H₂O were reacted in a diethylether to synthesize lithium pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide; said lithium pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide and 4-bromopolystyrene resin were reacted in a mixed solvent of benzene and THF under the presence of butyl lithium, the phenyl anion of the polystyrene resin was subjected to nucleophilic substitution reaction specifically in the para position of the pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane to obtain a polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane. It was found out that said polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane serves as an excellent acid catalyst for acylation reaction of alcohol, aldol reaction, allylation reaction and the like, as a Bronsted acid or a Lewis acid catalyst. Thus, the present invention had been completed.

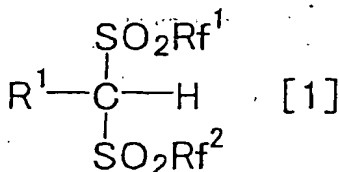
Disclosure of the Invention

[0011] The present invention relates to a polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane wherein arylbis

(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by general formula [1]

(Chemical formula 2)

[0012]



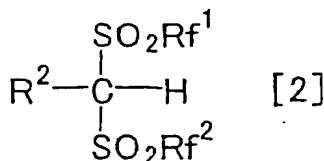
(wherein R¹ shows a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, Rf¹ and Rf² are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group)

is supported on an organic polymer resin (claim 1); the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 1, wherein the organic polymer resin is a resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant (claim 2); the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 2, wherein the resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant is a resin polymer having a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group in its molecule (claim 3); the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 3, wherein the resin polymer having a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group in its molecule is a polystyrene resin (claim 4); the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] is supported on an organic polymer by a reaction of an electrophilic substituent of its aryl group with an anion of an organic polymer (claim 5); the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the Rf¹ and Rf² in the general formula [1] are both a trifluoromethyl group (claim 6); the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the R¹ in the general formula [1] is a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl group, a 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl group, a 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl group, a pentafluorophenyl group or a perfluorobiphenyl group (claim 7); and the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is a phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 2-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane, a 1-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane, a 2,4,6-trimethylphenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane or a {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1)methane (claim 8).

[0013] Further, the present invention relates to a method for producing a polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane wherein said method is a method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 8, wherein a resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant is reacted with a metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by general formula [2]

(Chemical formula 3)

[0014]



(wherein R² shows an aryl group having an electrophilic substituent, Rf¹ and Rf² are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group) (claim 9); the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 9, wherein a haloalkyl resin polymer is used as the resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant (claim 10); the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfo-

nyl)methane according to claim 10, wherein a halogeno polystyrene resin is used as the haloalkyl resin polymer (claim 11); the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 11, wherein a 4-bromopolystyrene resin is used as the halogeno polystyrene resin (claim 12); the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 12, wherein the metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is any one of the metallic salts selected from alkaline metallic element, alkaline earth metallic element, transition metallic element, boron, silicon, aluminum, tin, zinc or bismuth (claim 13); the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 13, wherein the transition metallic element is any one of the metallic elements selected from scandium, yttrium, lanthanoid, copper, silver, titanium, zirconium or hafnium (claim 14); the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 14, wherein the metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is a lithium salt of pentafluorobis(trifluoromethylsulfone) (claim 15); the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 15, wherein a butyl lithium is used as the basic reactant (claim 16); the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 16, wherein a mixture of benzene and tetrahydrofuran is used as the solvent (claim 17).

[0015] The present invention also relates to a catalyst wherein the metallic salt of polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 8 is used as an active ingredient (claim 18); the catalyst according to claim 18, wherein the catalyst is a Bronsted acid catalyst (claim 19); a method for synthesizing an organic compound wherein the method is a method for synthesizing an organic compound by using the catalyst according to claim 18 or 19, wherein a catalytic reaction is conducted in a solvent under the presence of said catalyst (claim 20); and the method for synthesizing the organic compound according to claim 21, wherein the catalytic reaction is an acetalization reaction, an acylation reaction of alcohol, an aldol-type reaction, an allylation reaction, a Diels-Alder reaction, a Friedel-Crafts reaction, a Mannich reaction, a glycosilation reaction, an esterification reaction, an ene reaction or a cationic polymerization reaction (claim 21).

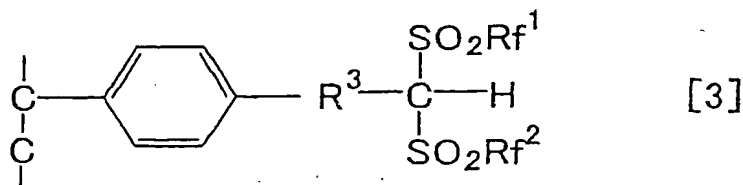
Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention

[0016] There is no particular limitation to the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane of the present invention, as long as the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] (wherein R¹ shows a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, Rf¹ and Rf² are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group) is chemically and/or physically supported on an organic polymer resin. However, an arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane that is chemically supported on a resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant, for example, the one that is chemically supported by the reaction of an electrophilic substituent of an aryl group of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane and an anion of an organic polymer is preferable. Examples of the resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant include a resin polymer having a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group in its molecule and a resin polymer having a hydroxyl group in its molecule. More specifically, resin polymers that are supported on a polystyrene that is supported with poly(p-hydroxystyrene) and polyethylene glycol (product name: TENTAGEL) and the like, can be exemplified. The polymer resin of the polystyrene resin and the like as a carrier to support these arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane, may be a homopolymer or a copolymer.

[0017] Further, in the case where the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] is a pentafluorophenylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane, the one that is supported on an organic polymer resin at its para position is advantageous, and in the case where said arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] is a {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl)methane, the one that is supported on an organic polymer resin at its 4' position is advantageous, in that synthesis can be conducted easily. Moreover, as the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane wherein the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] is supported on a polystyrene resin, a polystyrene-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by general formula [3] can be exemplified.

(Chemical formula 4)

[0018]



(wherein R^3 is a substituted or unsubstituted allylene group, Rf^1 and Rf^2 are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group).

[0019] The Rf^1 and Rf^2 in the general formulae [1] and [3] mentioned above show a perfluoroalkyl group that may be the same or different from each other, preferably a C1-C8 perfluoroalkyl group such as trifluoromethyl group and the like. Specific examples of $-SO_2Rf^1$ and $-SO_2Rf^2$ containing these Rf^1 and Rf^2 include a trifluoromethylsulfonyl group, a perfluoroethylsulfonyl group, a perfluoropropylsulfonyl group, a perfluoroisopropylsulfonyl group, a perfluorobutylsulfonyl group, a perfluoroisobutylsulfonyl group, a perfluoropentylsulfonyl group, a perfluoroisopentylsulfonyl group and a perfluoroneopentylsulfonyl group.

[0020] Examples of R^1 in the general formula [1] mentioned above include an aryl group such as a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, naphthyl group, biphenyl group and the like. Moreover, examples of R^3 in the formula [3] mentioned above include an allylene group such as a substituted or unsubstituted phenylene group, naphthylene group, biphenylene group and the like. Examples of the substituent for these cases include a C1-C4 lower alkyl group such as methyl group and the like, a halogenated C1-C4 lower alkyl group such as trifluoromethyl group and the like, a halogen atom such as fluorine and the like, an alkoxy group, a sulfonyl group and an amino group. Specific examples of said R^1 include a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl group, a 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl group, a 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl group, a pentafluorophenyl group, a p-tolyl group, an m-tolyl group, a mesityl group, a xylyl group, a biphenyl group, a perfluorobiphenyl group, a p-chlorophenyl group, and an o-chlorophenyl group.

[0021] Specific examples of the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane in the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane such as polystyrene resin and the like of the present invention include a phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 2-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane, a 1-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane, a 2,4,6-trimethylphenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane and a {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl-1)methane.

[0022] There is no particular limitation to the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane of the present invention, as long as it is a method wherein a resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant, for example, a haloalkyl resin polymer, is reacted with a metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the aforementioned general formula [2] (wherein R^2 shows an aryl group having an electrophilic substituent, Rf^1 and Rf^2 are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group). By the nucleophilic substitution reaction of the metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane, the electrophilic substituent of the metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is reacted with an anion in the resin polymer molecule, and the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane of the present invention can be produced. The R^2 in the general formula [2] shows an aryl group such as a phenyl group having an electrophilic substituent (electron-accepting group) such as $-NH_3$, $-CF_3$, $-CCl_3$, $-NO_2$, $-CN$, $-CHO$, $-COCH_3$, $-COOC_2H_5$, $-COOH$, $-SO_2CH_3$, $-SO_3$ and the like, a naphthyl group, a biphenyl group and the like. As is the case with the aforementioned, Rf^1 and Rf^2 are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group. Further, as the haloalkyl resin polymer mentioned above, a resin polymer having a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group in its molecule and the like can be given as an example, and among them, a halogenopolystyrene resin such as a 4-bromopolystyrene resin and the like can be preferably exemplified. Particularly, when a 4-bromopolystyrene resin, and a pentafluorophenylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane or a {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl-1)methane are used, the supporting can be conducted with one step of reaction. These resin polymers may be a homopolymer or a copolymer. As a copolymer, for example, one having a crosslinking structure of a copolymer of styrene and divinylbenzyl can be preferably exemplified.

[0023] Examples of the metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane mentioned above include metallic salts wherein the element composing the metallic salt is an alkaline metallic element (lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, francium and the like), an alkaline earth metallic element (beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, radium and the like), a transition metallic element (scandium, yttrium, lanthanoid, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, lutetium,

titanium, zirconium, hafnium, vanadium, niobium, tantalum, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, manganese, technetium, rhenium, iron, ruthenium, osmium, cobalt, rhodium, iridium, nickel, palladium, boron, aluminum, platinum, copper, silver, gold, zinc, cadmium, mercury and the like), a boron, a silicon, an aluminum, a tin, a zinc, a bismuth and the like. Among these, a lithium salt of pentafluorophenylbis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)methane, that is, a lithium pentafluorophenylbis(trifluoromethyl sulfonyl)methide, or a lithium salt of {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1) methane, that is, a lithium{4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis (triflyl)methide can particularly and preferably be exemplified.

[0024] In order to produce such metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane supported on a polystyrene resin, for example, the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] mentioned above can be subjected to (1) neutralization reaction with a hydroxide of a metal, (2) reaction by heating under reflux with a salt or an oxide of a transition metal, and (3) reaction with a silver carbonate under shade. Further, another method for production, which is the exchange reaction of metal species, wherein the metallic salt such as silver salt and the like of the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1], and a halide of a metal of different metal species are reacted, can be exemplified. Specific examples of the hydroxide of the metal in the neutralization reaction in (1) mentioned above include the hydroxide of alkaline metal such as lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide, and the hydroxide of alkaline earth metal such as calcium hydroxide. A method in which a solution wherein the hydroxides of said metals are dissolved in a solvent such as diethylether and the like is used to react for 10 minutes to over 10 hours, can be exemplified. Specific examples of the salt or the oxide of the transition metal in the reaction by heating under reflux in (2) mentioned above include a lanthanoid metallic salt such as chloride of lanthanum and cerium, and a scandium oxide such as Sc_2O_3 and the like. A method wherein heating under reflux in an aqueous solution is conducted for 10 minutes to over 10 hours can be exemplified.

[0025] A specific example of the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] mentioned above include an arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane such as a phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 2-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane, a 1-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane, a 2,4,6-trimethylphenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane, a {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1) methane and the like. However, the examples are not limited to these. Moreover, it is preferable to use a {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1) methane or a pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane, since they are organic acids that are stronger than TfOH .

[0026] Further, as to the method for producing the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] mentioned above, there is no particular limitation as long as it is a method wherein an aryl halomethane is reacted with a perfluoroalkyl sulfinate; the arylmethylperfluoroalkylsulfone produced is reacted with a deprotonation agent comprised of an organic metal or a metallic salt; and the metallic salt of arylmethylperfluoroalkylsulfone obtained is reacted with an anhydrous perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acid. There is no particular limitation to the aryl halomethane used in this method for production as long as it is a methane that is substituted by a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group and a halogen atom. Specifically, examples include a benzyl bromide, a 2-bromomethylnaphthalene, a 1-chloromethylnaphthalene, a 2,4,6-trimethylphenylmethylchloride, a 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethylbromide, a 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethylbromide, a pentafluorophenylmethylbromide and a 4-(bromomethyl)perfluorobiphenyl(perfluorobiphenylmethylbromide).

[0027] A preferable example of the perfluoroalkyl sulfinate used in the method for producing the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] mentioned above is a metallic salt of a C1-C8 perfluoroalkyl sulfinic acid including, for example, a trifluoromethyl sulfinic acid, a perfluoroethyl sulfinic acid, a perfluoropropyl sulfinic acid, a perfluoroisopropyl sulfinic acid, a perfluorobutyl sulfinic acid, a perfluoroisobutyl sulfinic acid, a perfluoropentyl sulfinic acid, a perfluoroisopentyl sulfinic acid and a perfluoroneopentyl sulfinic acid. An alkaline metallic salt and an alkaline earth metallic salt can be exemplified as the metallic salt, however, the alkaline metallic salt such as sodium and the like is preferable.

[0028] It is preferable for the nucleophilic substitution reaction of the aryl halomethane and the perfluoroalkyl sulfinate in the method for producing the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] mentioned above to be conducted in a condition wherein an arylmethylperfluoroalkylsulfone can be synthesized at a high efficiency, for example, by heating under reflux using a solvent with or without the presence of a catalyst. It is preferable for the molarity of the aryl halomethane in the reaction system mentioned above to be 0.2 to 0.4 M, and for the perfluoroalkyl sulfinate such as sodium trifluoromethane sulfinate to be used 1.0 to 1.5 equivalent weight, especially about 1.3 equivalent weight, to the aryl halomethane. In addition, when a catalyst is used, the use of a catalyst comprising an iodide such as tetrabutyl ammonium iodide, potassium iodide and the like is preferable. The amount of these catalysts to be used is, for example, 2 to 20 mol%, preferably 5 to 10 mol% to the aryl halomethane. Further, acetonitrile, propionitrile, nitromethane, nitropropane and the like can be given as examples of the solvent, however, it is preferable to use propionitrile in view of the applicability of the polarity and boiling point. The reaction mentioned above is preferable to be conducted by heating under reflux in a dry inert gas atmosphere, such as in an argon or nitrogen atmosphere. It is preferable for the reaction to be conducted by heating under reflux at 80 to 150°C, preferably 100 to 120°C.

for 12 to 48 hours. Examples of the methods for purifying the arylmethyl triflone obtained by these synthesis reactions are, for example, a method wherein the reactant solution obtained by reacting under the condition mentioned above is filtrated to remove salt, followed by a silica gel column chromatography using hexane and ethyl acetate (EtOAc) as a developing solvent, and a recrystallization operation using hexane and toluene, or the like.

[0029] Next, the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] can be produced by the reaction of an arylmethylperfluoroalkylsulfone produced by the nucleophilic substitution reaction of aryl halomethane and perfluoroalkyl sulfinate with a deprotonation agent comprising an organic metal or a metallic salt, followed by the reaction of the metallic salt of arylmethylperfluoroalkylsulfone obtained with a perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acid anhydride. However, there is no particular limitation to the deprotonation agent mentioned above, as long as it is an organic metal or a basic reactant having a deprotonating action. An alkaline metallic salt and alkaline earth metallic salt of lower alkyl, more specifically, *t*-BuLi and *t*-BuMgCl can preferably be exemplified. Further, a preferable example of the perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acid anhydride mentioned above is a C1-C8 perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acid anhydride including a trifluoromethane sulfonic acid anhydride (Tf₂O), a perfluoroethane sulfonic acid anhydride, a perfluoropropane sulfonic acid anhydride, a perfluoroisopropane sulfonic acid anhydride, a perfluorobutane sulfonic acid anhydride, a perfluoroisobutane sulfonic acid anhydride, a perfluoropentane sulfonic acid anhydride, a perfluoroisopentane sulfonic acid anhydride and a perfluoroneopentane sulfonic acid anhydride. Among these, Tf₂O is especially preferable. There is no particular limitation to the method wherein the arylmethylperfluoroalkylsulfone mentioned above is reacted with a deprotonation agent such as alkyl lithium, alkyl magnesium chloride and the like and a perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acid anhydride such as Tf₂O and the like, as long as it is a method which can produce arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane such as arylbis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)methane and the like at a high yield. Specific examples include, for example: a method wherein an arylmethylperfluoroalkylsulfone such as arylmethyl triflone and the like is dissolved in a solvent such as a diethylether and the like, alkyl lithium and the like is added at -78°C, the solvent is reacted for 5 to 10 minutes, then Tf₂O is added after the reaction to react for 1 to 2 hours at room temperature; and a method wherein alkyl magnesium chloride is added at -78°C to react for 30 minutes, then reacted at 0°C for 30 minutes, and Tf₂O is added at -78°C after the reaction to react for 1 to 2 hours at room temperature, and the like. However, it is preferable to repeat said operation multiple times, in view of the increase in yield.

[0030] Further, in order to obtain an arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane such as arylbis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)methane at a high yield, it is preferable to react 1.7 to 2.4 equivalent weight of an organic metal such as alkyl lithium and the like or 1.0 to 1.2 equivalent weight of a perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acid anhydride such as Tf₂O and the like with the arylmethylperfluoroalkylsulfone such as arylmethyl triflone and the like. For example, in the case where *t*-BuLi (1.2 equivalent weight) is used for a benzyl triflone, since phenylbis(triflyl)methane is a much more stronger acid compared to the benzyl triflone, the phenylbis(triflyl)methane produced is immediately deprotonated by the lithium salt of the benzyl triflone, the phenylbis(triflyl)methane becomes a lithium salt, the lithium salt of the phenylbis(triflyl)methane obtained is converted to a phenyltris(triflyl)methane by the reaction with Tf₂O, the molar ratio of the benzyl triflone and the phenyltris(triflyl)methane becomes approximately 1:1, and only a little amount of the phenylbis(triflyl)methane is synthesized. However, in the case where 2.2 equivalent weight of *t*-BuLi is used for the benzyl triflone, the phenylbis(triflyl)methane produced is deprotonated by *t*-BuLi, and the benzyl triflone is quantitatively converted to a lithium salt of phenylbis(triflyl)methane. However, in the case where a pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane is produced by using a pentafluoromethylbromide, a pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane and a 4-*tert*-butyl-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane are both obtained at a ratio of 1:1 (45% yield, respectively). Therefore, in this case, using 1.0 equivalent weight of *t*-BuLi and 0.5 equivalent weight of Tf₂O completely suppresses the production of 4-*tert*-butyl-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane, and a pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane with Tf₂O as a base can be obtained at a high yield.

[0031] As to the reaction of a resin polymer with a metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane in the method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane of the present invention, the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane can be obtained by the following example: a resin polymer is swelled in a solvent such as toluene, benzene or the like, a basic reactant is added therein under an inert gas atmosphere and is heated to a range of 20 to 80°C, preferably 60°C. After stirring the solvent, it is returned to room temperature, and a reactant solvent is added to a resin wherein the solution part is removed, then once cooled to a range of -10 to 25°C, preferably 0°C, a metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is added to the solvent and stirred at room temperature, then heated to a range of 25 to 85°C, preferably 70°C, the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is supported on a resin polymer, then cooled, washed and dried. There is no particular limitation to the basic reactant mentioned above, as long as it is capable of generating an anion on a resin polymer, however, an alkyl lithium such as butyl lithium and the like is preferable. As the reactant solvent, a mixed solution of benzene and tetrahydrofuran is preferable in terms of the reaction yield. Unlike toluene, benzene does not react with the butyl lithium and the like mentioned above, and its yield does not decrease.

[0032] Any catalyst can be used as the catalyst of the present invention, as long as it is a solid acid catalyst that contains the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane of the present invention mentioned above as

an active ingredient. For example, a Bronsted acid catalyst comprising the polystyrene-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [2] mentioned above, can be preferably exemplified. The catalyst of the present invention can be easily recovered and recycled, and can be easily produced as well. Therefore, it can be said that the catalyst is very practical. The solid acid catalyst of the present invention can be used advantageously in acylation reaction of alcohol, Mukaiyama aldol reaction, Hosomi-Sakurai allylation reaction, acetalization reaction of ketone and the like. Particularly, in the acylation reaction of alcohol with the use of a Bronsted acid catalyst comprising the polystyrene-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [2] mentioned above or the like, acetylation as well as benzoylation, which has a low reactivity, can be easily progressed. Among the polymer-supported Bronsted acid, so far, there is hardly anything known except Nafion (DuPont) as the one having a strong acidic proton that can serve as an acid catalyst. However, as the reaction did not progress at all when benzoylation mentioned above was tested with the use of said Nafion as a catalyst, it is clear that the catalyst of the present invention is advantageous.

[0033] As described above, organic compounds such as pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, asymmetric catalysts, various types of functional materials and the like, can be synthesized by using as a catalyst a polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane such as the polystyrene-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane of the present invention or the like. A specific example of said method for synthesizing is a method wherein a catalytic reaction is conducted under the presence of a catalyst which comprises the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane mentioned above as an active ingredient, in an aqueous solution, in an organic solvent or in a mixed solvent of water and organic solvent. Specific examples of the catalytic reaction mentioned above include the aforementioned acylation reaction of alcohol (acetylation, benzoylation reaction), an aldol-type reaction, an allylation reaction, an acetalization reaction, as well as a Diels-Alder reaction, a Friedel-Crafts reaction, a Mannich reaction, a glycosylation reaction, an esterification reaction, an ene reaction, a cationic polymerization reaction, an interesterification reaction, a Mannich-type reaction, a Michael addition reaction, a conjugate addition reaction, a dehydration reaction, a dehydration/condensation reaction and a polymerization reaction.

[0034] The present invention will now be explained further in more details with the examples below, however, the scope of the invention is not limited to the exemplifications.

Example 1 [Analysis and Material]

[0035] The infrared radiation spectrum was determined by using a Shimadzu FTIR-9100. The ^1H NMR spectrum was determined by using a Varian Gemini-300 (300 MHz) nuclear magnetic resonance apparatus. The chemical shift of ^1H NMR was indicated by ppm wherein a solvent as an internal standard (tetramethylsilane at 0 ppm) was used. The division pattern was shown as singlet: s, doublet: d, triplet: t, quartet: q, multiplet: m and broad peak: br. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum was determined by using a Varian Gemini-300 (125 MHz) nuclear magnetic resonance apparatus, and was indicated by ppm wherein a solvent as an internal standard (CDCl_3 at 77.0 ppm) was used. The ^{19}F NMR spectrum was determined by using a Varian Gemini-300 (282 MHz) nuclear magnetic resonance apparatus, and was indicated by ppm wherein a solvent as an internal standard ($\text{CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ at -64.0 ppm) was used. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis was conducted with a Shimadzu LC-10AD instrument and an SPD-M10A UV detector by using a chiral column (Daicel, AS or OD-H). All of the following examples were conducted in a glass instrument dried in an oven, by using a magnetic stirrer. The reaction product was purified on a Silica Gel E. Merck 9385 or a Silica Gel 60 Extra Pure by flash chromatography.

Example 2 [Synthesis of Arylmethyl Triflone]

[0036] Each of the mixed solutions of aryl halomethyl (10 mmol), sodium trifluoromethane sulfinate (2.0 g: 13 mmol), propionitrile (30 mL) and tetrabutyl ammonium iodide (0.37 g: 1 mmol), shown in Table 1, were subjected to heating under reflux in an argon atmosphere for approximately 1 day. After the heating under reflux, the reaction solutions were cooled to room temperature, and were concentrated after removing the salt by filtration. The crude products obtained were purified by silica gel column chromatography (developing solvent: hexane-EtOAc) or recrystallization operation (hexane-toluene) to obtain arylmethyl triflone. The yield of each of the arylmethyl triflone is indicated in Table 1, and the physical property of each of the arylmethyl triflone is shown below. Table 1 showed that when sodium trifluoromethane sulfinate (TiNa) was used as an electrophilic reactant as a triflyl source, and heating under reflux with aryl halomethane was conducted by using propionitrile as a solvent under the presence of a tetrabutyl ammonium iodide catalyst, arylmethyl triflone can be obtained at a high yield than the method of Hendrickson et al. (Synthesis, 691, 1997). Table 1 also showed that pentafluorophenylmethyl triflone was obtained at a yield of 89%.

Table 1

aryl halomethane	arylmethyl triflate	[yield (%)]
PhCH ₂ Br	PhCH ₂ Tf	94
2-NaphCH ₂ Br	2-NaphCH ₂ Tf	>99
1-NaphCH ₂ Cl	1-NaphCH ₂ Tf	99
2,4,6-Me ₃ C ₆ H ₂ Cl	2,4,6-Me ₃ C ₆ H ₂ CH ₂ Tf	90
4-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ Br	4-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ Tf	>99
3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CH ₂ Br	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CH ₂ Tf	76
C ₆ F ₅ CH ₂ Br	C ₆ F ₅ CH ₂ Tf	89

[0037] Benzyl triflate (2-Benzyl Triflate; J. Fluorine Chem. 66, 301, 1994): IR (KBr) 1362, 1347, 1223, 1198, 1188, 1125, 776, 698, 640, 525, 507 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.48 (s, 2H), 7.42 - 7.47 (m, 5H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -77.6 (s, 3F, CF₃).

[0038] 2-naphthylmethyl triflate (2-Naphthylmethyl Triflate): IR (KBr) 1358, 1345, 1221, 1194, 1125, 831, 756, 658, 608, 486 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.65 (s, 2H), 7.50 (dd, J = 1.8, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.54 - 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.86 - 7.94 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 56.3, 119.8 (q, J_{CF} = 326 Hz, 1C), 120.3, 126.9, 127.4, 127.5, 127.8, 128.1, 129.2, 131.5, 133.1, 133.6; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -77.6 (s, 3F, CF₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₉O₂F₃S: C, 52.55; H, 3.31; F, 20.78; S, 11.69. Found C, 52.51; H, 3.33; F, 20.81; S, 11.65.

[0039] 1-naphthylmethyl triflate (1-Naphthylmethyl Triflate): IR (KBr) 1510, 1358, 1223, 1200, 804, 776, 658, 486 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.99 (s, 2H), 7.53 (dd, J = 7.8, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (ddd, J = 0.9, 6.9, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (ddd, J = 1.5, 6.9, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (dd, J = 1.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, J = 0.9, 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 53.0, 119.2, 120.0 (q, J_{CF} = 326 Hz, 1C), 123.3, 125.3, 126.5, 127.5, 129.0, 131.1, 131.5, 132.3, 134.0; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -78.1 (s, 3F, CF₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₉O₂F₃S: C, 52.55; H, 3.31; F, 20.78; S, 11.69. Found C, 52.53; H, 3.29; F, 20.75; S, 11.73.

[0040] 2,4,6-trimethylphenylmethyl triflate (2,4,6-Trimethylphenylmethyl Triflate): IR (KBr) 1358, 1206, 1117, 864, 619, 550, 500, 469 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 6H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 6.96 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 20.3, 21.0 (2C), 49.8, 117.0, 120.0 (q, J_{CF} = 326 Hz, 1C, CF₃), 129.9 (2C), 139.7 (2C), 139.8; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -79.7 (s, 3F, CF₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃O₂F₃S: C, 49.62; H, 4.92; F, 21.40; S, 12.04. Found C, 49.58; H, 4.53; F, 21.35; S, 12.06.

[0041] 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethyl triflate (4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenylmethyl Triflate; Synthesis, 691, 1997): IR (KBr) 1356, 1341, 1227, 1210, 1144, 1121, 855, 658, 513 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.53 (s, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -77.5 (s, 3F, CF₃), -64.3 (s, 3F, CF₃).

[0042] 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethyl triflate (3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylmethyl Triflate): IR (KBr) 1376, 1362, 1277, 1175, 1117, 918, 910, 669 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.60 (s, 2H), 7.91 (s, 2H), 8.01 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 55.0, 119.6 (q, J_{CF} = 326 Hz, 1C, CF₃), 122.6 (q, J_{CF} = 272 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 124.2 (septet, J_{CF} = 4 Hz, 1C), 126.1, 131.3 (2C), 132.9 (q, J_{CF} = 34 Hz, 2C); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -77.4 (s, 3F, CF₃), -64.3 (s, 6F, 2CF₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₃O₂F₉S: C, 33.53; H, 0.84; F, 47.74; S, 8.95. Found C, 33.48; H, 0.91; F, 47.87; S, 8.89.

[0043] Pentafluorophenylmethyl triflate (Pentafluorophenylmethyl Triflate): IR (KBr) 1509, 1374, 1210, 1121, 995 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.64; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 44.3, 100.0 (dt, J_{CF} = 4, 17 Hz, 1C, ipso-C), 119.5 (q, J_{CF} = 326 Hz, 1C, CF₃), 137.9 (d, J_{CF} = 251 Hz, 2C, 2m-C), 142.8 (d, J_{CF} = 258 Hz, 1C, p-C), 145.9 (d, J_{CF} = 252 Hz, 2C, 2o-C); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -160.0 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 2F, 2m-F), -149.0 (s, 1F, p-F), -139.4 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 2F, 2o-F), -78.3 (s, 3F, CF₃). Anal. Calcd for C₈H₂O₂F₈S: C, 30.59; H, 0.64; F, 48.38; S, 10.21. Found C, 30.49; H, 0.73; F, 48.37; S, 10.18.

Example 3 [Synthesis of Arylbis(triflyl)methane]

[0044] Each of the arylmethyl triflate (0.5 mmol) obtained from Example 2 were dissolved in diethylether (3 mL), and their solutions were prepared, respectively. These solutions were cooled to -78°C, then added with 1.1 equivalent weight (0.55 mmol) of t-BuLi (0.34 mL, 1.6 M pentane solution), and were stirred for 10 minutes. Next, Tf₂O (46 μL, 0.275 mmol) was added, the temperature of the reaction solution was raised to room temperature, and the solution was further stirred for 1 hour. After cooling the solution again to -78°C, 1.1 equivalent weight (0.55 mmol) of t-BuLi (0.34 mL, 1.6 M pentane solution) was added, and the solution was stirred for 10 minutes. Subsequently, Tf₂O (46 μL, 0.275 mmol) was added, the temperature of the reaction solution was raised to room temperature, and the solution was further stirred for 1 hour. Then, water was added to stop the reaction, the solution was neutralized, and then

washed with hexane. These aqueous phases were acidified with 4 M of hydrochloride, and were twice extracted with diethylether. The organic phase was dried, filtrated and concentrated with magnesium sulfate to obtain arylbis (triflyl) methane as a solid. No further purification was needed. The yield of each of the arylmethyl triflone is indicated in Table 2, and the physical property of each of the arylmethyl triflone is shown below.

Table 2

arylmethyl triflone	arylbis(triflyl)methane	[yield (%)]
2-NaphCH ₂ Tf	2-NaphCHTf ₂	84
1-NaphCH ₂ Tf	1-NaphCHTf ₂	98
2,4,6-Me ₃ C ₆ H ₂ CH ₂ Tf	2,4,6-Me ₃ C ₆ H ₂ CHTf ₂	89
4-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ Tf	4-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CHTf ₂	87
3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CH ₂ Tf	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ CHTf ₂	75
C ₆ F ₅ CH ₂ Tf	C ₆ F ₅ CHTf ₂	45

[0045] Phenylbis(triflyl)methane (Phenylbis(triflyl)methane; J. Org. Chem. 38, 3358, 1973; Heteroatom chem. 5, 9, 1994): IR (KBr) 2950, 1381, 1242, 1219, 1184, 1102, 806, 695, 660, 608, 585, 507 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 5.97 (s, 1H), 7.54 - 7.68 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 80.7, 119.3, 119.3 (q, J_{CF}=329 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 130.0 (2C), 131.8 (br), 132.9 (2C); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -73.8 (s, 6F, 2CF₃).

[0046] 2-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane (2-Naphthylbis(triflyl)methane): IR (KBr) 1393, 1381, 1244, 1213, 1103, 646, 586 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.10 (s, 1H); 7.61 - 7.71 (m, 3H); 7.92 - 7.99 (m, 2H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 80.9, 116.3, 119.3 (q, J_{CF} = 329 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 127.7, 128.0, 128.8, 129.1, 130.1, 132.8, 133.4, 134.7; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -73.6 (s, 6F, 2CF₃); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₈O₄F₆S₂ [M]⁺ 405.9768, found 405.9761.

[0047] 1-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane (1-Naphthylbis(triflyl)methane): IR (KBr) 1389, 1383, 1215, 1111, 770, 650, 504 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.87 (s, 1H), 7.62 - 7.80 (m, 4H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 74.6, 114.1 (s, 1C, ipso-C), 119.4 (q, J_{CF} = 328 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 119.9, 125.4, 127.0, 128.9, 130.1, 131.5, 131.7, 133.8, 134.0; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -74.2 (s, 6F, 2CF₃); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₈O₄F₆S₂ [M]⁺ 405.9768, found 405.9761.

[0048] 2,4,6-trimethylphenylbis(triflyl)methane (2,4,6-Trimethylphenylbis(triflyl)methane): IR (KBr) 1397, 1383, 1217, 1119, 1107, 642, 590 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 7.08 (2, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 20.2, 21.1, 22.2, 77.7, 115.9, 119.4 (q, J_{CF} = 328 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 130.4, 132.2, 140.0, 142.2, 142.6; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -76.3 (s, 6F, 2CF₃); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₂O₄F₆S₂ [M]⁺ 398.0081, found 398.0089.

[0049] 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane (4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane): IR (KBr) 1393, 1383, 1327, 1231, 1171, 1136, 1111, 860, 671, 610 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 5.98 (s, 1H), 7.84 (s, 4H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 80.4, 120.0 (q, J_{CF} = 329 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 123.8 (q, J_{CF} = 271 Hz, 1C, CF₃), 124.2, 127.6 (q, J = 4 Hz, 2C), 133.0 (2C), 135.6 (q, J_{CF} = 33 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -73.5 (s, 6F, 2CF₃), -64.7 (s, 3F, CF₃); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₅O₄F₆S₂ [M]⁺ 423.9486, found 423.9471.

[0050] 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane (3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane): IR (KBr) 1395, 1374, 1285, 1223, 1194, 1179, 1144, 1105, 936, 909, 629, 519 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.05 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 2H), 8.18 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 78.9, 119.2 (q, J_{CF} = 329 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 122.2 (q, J_{CF} = 272 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 122.9, 126.7 (septet, J_{CF} = 4 Hz), 131.6 (s, 2C), 133.8 (q, J = 35 Hz, 2C); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ 73.2 (s, 6F, 2CF₃), -64.3 (s, 6F, 2CF₃); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₁H₄O₄F₁₂S₂ [M]⁺ 472.9375, found 472.9372.

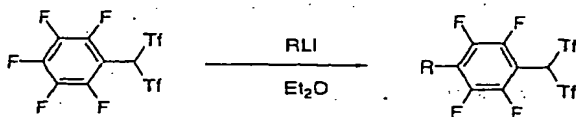
[0051] Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane (Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane): Mp. 86° C to 87° C; IR (KBr) 1522, 1501, 1347, 1321, 1198, 1127, 1024, 988, 613 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.21 (brs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 70.4, 98.0 (s, 1C, ipso-C), 119.2 (q, J_{CF} = 330 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 137.8 (d, J_{CF} = 258 Hz, 1C, m-C), 138.6 (d, J_{CF} = 257 Hz, 1C, m-C), 144.7 (d, J_{CF} = 264 Hz, 1C, p-C), 145.4 (d, J_{CF} = 262 Hz, 1C o-C), 147.2 (d, J_{CF} = 262 Hz, 1C, o-C); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD (δ 49.0), 125 MHz) δ 56.2, 109.1 (dt, J = 6, 19 Hz, 1C, ipso-C), 122.4 (q, J_{CF} = 324 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 138.5 (d, J_{CF} = 250 Hz, 2C, 2m-C), 143.0 (d, J_{CF} = 251 Hz, 1C, p-C), 150.0 (d, J_{CF} = 245 Hz, 1C, o-C); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -157.9 (dt, J = 6.2, 21.5 Hz, 1F, m-F), -156.8 (dt, J = 6.2, 21.5 Hz, 1F, m-F), -142.6 (tt, J = 5.9, 21.5 Hz, 1F, p-F), -140.3 (br, 1F, o-F), -127.7 (ddd, J = 5.9, 15.2, 21.5 Hz, 1F, o-F), -75.2 (s, 6F, 2CF₃); HRMS (EI) calcd for C₉H₀O₄F₁₁S₂ [M]⁺ 445.9141, found 445.9137.

Example 4 [Nucleophilic Substitution Specific to the Para Position of Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane]

[0052] As it is described in Table 2 that the yield of pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane is 45%, it was revealed that

when pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane is produced using a pentafluorophenylmethyl triflone, both of pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane and 4-tert-butyl-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane can be obtained at a ratio of 1:1 (45% yield, respectively). However, it was found out that when 1.0 equivalent weight of t-BuLi and 0.5 equivalent weight of Tf₂O are used, the production of 4-tert-butyl-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane is completely suppressed, and pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane can be obtained at 95% yield with Tf₂O as a base. Consequently, the reactions of pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane with the various types of alkyl lithium reagents were examined, in order to determine the generality and range of the nucleophilic substitution specific to the para position of pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane. Table 3 shows the types of alkyl lithium reagents, the reaction conditions and the yield of the para position substituents of pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane. The para position substituents of pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane shown in Table 3 are obtained by washing the reaction product obtained by reacting pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane with alkyl lithium reagent, with a hydrochloric solution. The "Bn" shown in Table 3 represents a benzyl group.

Table 3



RLi (equivalent weight)	Condition	Yield (%)
t-BuLi (3)	-78° C, 1 h	87
BuLi (3)	-78° C, 1 h	>95
BnLi (5)	-78° C, 6 h	83
PhLi (3)	-78° C to rt, 1 day	>95
3,4,5-F ₃ C ₆ H ₂ Li (5)	-20° C to rt, 3 h	75
3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ Li (5)	-20° C to rt, 3 h	70

Example 5 [Synthesis of {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl)methane]

Synthesis of 4-methylperfluorobiphenyl;

[0053] A diethylether solution of methyl lithium (13 mL, 15 mmol) was dropped for 0.5 hour to a THF (50 mL) solution of perfluorobiphenyl (10 g, 30 mmol), at -78°C under argon atmosphere. Then, after the solution was stirred at the same temperature for 2 hours, it was further stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Water was added to stop the reaction, diethylether was used for extraction, and its organic phase was dried with magnesium sulfate. After filtration was conducted, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and a mixture of 4-methylperfluorobiphenyl, 4,4'-dimethylperfluorobiphenyl and perfluorobiphenyl (molar ratio, 30:3:67) was obtained as a crude product.

Synthesis of 4-(bromomethyl)perfluorobiphenyl;

[0054] A mixed solution of a mixture comprising the 4-methylperfluorobiphenyl mentioned above, an N-bromo succinic imide (NBS) (26.7 g, 150 mmol), AIBN (0.99 g, 6 mmol) and a carbon tetrachloride (100 mL) was subjected to heating under reflux for 1 week. During this process, the progress of the reaction was confirmed by TLC, and NBS and AIBN were added on a timely basis. Ultimately, 285 mmol NBS and 15 mmol AIBN were added to the solution. After the reaction was completed, the solution was cooled to room temperature, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (developing solvent: hexane-ethyl acetate = 100:1), and the 4-(bromomethyl)perfluorobiphenyl (7.36 g, 18 mmol, total yield from methyl lithium 60%) was isolated.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.58 (s, 2H, CH₂Br); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -138.02 (dd, J = 10.6, 19.8 Hz, 2F), -138.56 (dt, J = 9.1, 20.3 Hz, 2F), -142.36 (dd, J = 10.6, 19.8 Hz, 2F), -150.59 (t, J = 20.3 Hz, 1F), -161.08 (dt, J = 7.1, 20.3 Hz, 2F).

Synthesis of {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}(triflyl)m ethane;

[0055] 4-(bromomethyl)perfluorobiphenyl (3.68 g, 9 mmol) and sodium trifluoromethane sulfinate (1.69 g, 10.8 mmol) were dissolved in propionitrile (30 mL), and the resultant solution was subjected to heating under reflux for 12 hours. After the reaction, the solution was cooled to room temperature, and water was added for extraction with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried with magnesium sulfate, filtrated, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane-ethyl acetate = 20:1. to 8:1 to 1:1), and the aimed {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl} (triflyl)m ethane (3.91 g, 8.46. mmol, 94% yield) was isolated.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 4.75 (s, 2H, CH₂Tf) ; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -78.24 (s, 3F, CF₃), -136.82 to -136.62 (m, 1F), -137.72 (dd, J = 10.7, 18.3 Hz, 2F), -138.84 (dd, J = 10.7, 18.3 Hz, 2F), -149.69 (t, J = 21.3 Hz, 1F), -160.63 (dt, J = 6.1, 21.3 Hz, 2F).

Synthesis. {4-(p,entafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,5-,tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1)methane;

[0056] A tert-butyl magnesium chloride (5 mL, 10 mmol, 2.0 M diethylether solution) was added to a diethylether (120 mL) solution dissolved with {4 -(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}(triflyl)m ethane (4.6g, 10 mmol.) at -78°C under argon atmosphere. After the reaction solution was stirred for 0.5 hour at -78°C; it was further stirred for 0.5 hour at 0°C. Then, the solution was cooled again to -78° C, trifluoromethane sulfonic acid anhydride (0.84 ml, 5mmol) was added, and the resultant solution was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. Further, tert-butyl magnesium chloride (3.75 mL, 7.5mmol, 2.0 M diethylether solution) was added at -78° C. After the reaction solution was stirred at -78° C for 0.5 hour, it was stirred at 0° C for 0.5 hour. The solution was cooled again to -78°C, trifluoromethane sulfonic acid anhydride (0.84 mL, 5 mmol) was added, and the resultant solution was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. After the reaction was completed, water was added, further neutralized with 1 M hydrochloric acid water, and the water phase was washed with hexane. Then, said water phase was acidified with 4 M hydrochloric acid water, and extracted with diethylether. The organic phase was dried with magnesium sulfate, filtrated, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was sublimated (8 to 9 Pa, 150°C, and the aimed {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1)methane (2.79 g, 4.7 mmol, 47% yield) was isolated.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 6.32 (s, 1H, CH), ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -75.1 (s, 6F, 2CF₃), -127.72 to -127.58 (m, 1F), -133.43 (dt, J = 10.2, 21.3 Hz, 1F), -134.60 (dt, J = 9.4, 21.3 Hz, 1F), -137.08 to -137.35 (m, 2F), -140.07 (br, 1F), -148.38 (t, J = 21.3 Hz, 1F), -160.01 (dt, J = 6.2, 21.3 Hz, 2F).

Example 6 [Synthesis of Lithium Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide]

[0057] The pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane obtained from Example 3 (1 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (1 mmol) were dissolved in a diethylether (10 mL), the resultant solution was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours, then concentrated and dried to obtain a white powder, lithium pentafluorophenylbis (triflyl) methide (100% yield). The physical property of this lithium pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide obtained is as follows.

[0058] Lithium pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide (Lithium Pentafluorophenylbis (triflyl) methide) : ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ 56.1, 109.0 (dt, J = 4, 19 Hz, 1C, ipso-C), 122.3 (q, J_{CF} = 324 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 138.5 (d, J_{CF} = 247 Hz, 2C, 2m-C), 143.0 (d, J_{CF} = 251 Hz, 1C, p-C), 149.5 (d, J_{CF} = 245 Hz, 2C, 2o-C).

Example 7 [Synthesis of Lithium{4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis (triflyl)methide]

[0059] The {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1) methane obtained from Example 5 (1 mmol) and LiOH·H₂O (1 mmol) were dissolved in a diethylether (10 mL), the resultant solution was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours, then concentrated and dried to obtain a white solid, lithium{4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis (triflyl)methide (100% yield).

Example 8 [Synthesis of Silver (I) Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide]

[0060] Ag₂CO₃ (66 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to an aqueous solution (3 mL) of pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane (0.20 g, 0.40 mmol) in a reaction flask wherein light was shut out by an aluminum foil. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours, then filtrated if there were any solid remaining, followed by concentration. A white solid of silver (I) pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide was obtained thereby (99% yield or more). The physical property of this silver (I) pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide obtained is as follows.

[0061] Silver (I) pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide (Silver(I) Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide): ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 282 MHz) δ -162.6 (dt, J = 7.6, 21.4 Hz, 2F, 2m-F), -150.6 (t, J = 21.4 Hz, 1F, p-F), -134.7 - 134.6 (m, 2F, 2o-

F), -79.5 (s, 6F, 2CF₃).

Example 9 [Synthesis of Scandium (III) Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide (Part 1)]

[0062] SC₂O₃ (21 mg, 0.155 mmol) and pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane (0.277 g, 0.62 mmol) were subjected to heating under reflux in water (0.5 mL) for 12 hours. Then, the unreacted SC₂O₃ was removed by filtration and condensation was conducted. The crude product obtained was washed with chloroform, the unreacted pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane was removed, pressure was reduced by a vacuum pump, and then dried at 100° C to obtain a white powder of scandium (III) pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide (50% yield).

Example 10 [Synthesis of Scandium (III) Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide (Part 2)]

[0063] The silver (I) pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide obtained from Example 8 (0.19 g, 0.34 mmol) and Sc (III) Cl₃·(H₂O)₆ (29 mg, 0.11 mmol) were stirred in a diethylether (3 mL) at room temperature for 12 hours. Then, silver chloride was removed by filtration and condensation was conducted. The unreacted pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane was removed, pressure was reduced by a vacuum pump, and then dried at 100° C to obtain a white powder of scandium (III) pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide (50% yield). The physical property of the scandium (III) pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide obtained from the present Example and Example 9 is as follows.

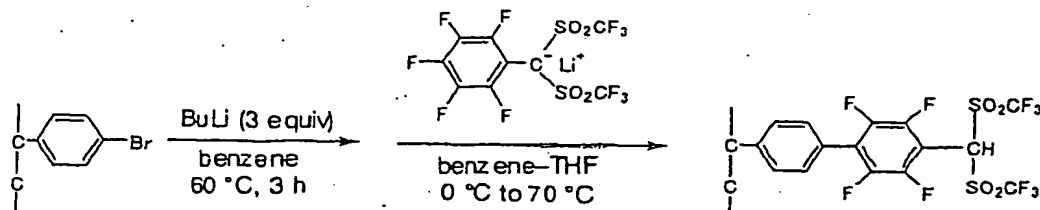
[0064] Scandium (III) pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide (Scandium(III) Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide): Mp. > 250° C (decomposed); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD (δ 49.0), 125 MHz) δ 56.2, 109.0 (dt, J_{CF} = 2, 20 Hz, 1C, ipso-C), 122.3 (q, J_{CF} = 324 Hz, 2C, 2CF₃), 137.8 (d, J_{CF} = 247 Hz, 2C, 2m-C), 142.3 (d, J_{CF} = 251 Hz, 1C, p-C), 148.9 (d, J_{CF} = 245 Hz, 2C, 2o-C); ¹⁹F NMR (CD₃OD, 282 MHz) δ -166.4 (dt, J = 6.1, 21.3 Hz, 2F, 2m-F), -155.9 (t, J = 21.3 Hz, 1F, p-F), -134.9 to -134.9 (m, 2F, 2o-F), -80.9 (s, 6F, 2CF₃).

Example 11 [Production of Polystyrene-Supported Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane]

[0065] A lithium pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide was supported on a 4-bromopolystyrene resin, and a polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane was produced in the following manner (Chemical formula 7). 4-bromopolystyrene resin (a copolymer from 2% divinylbenzene, 200 to 400 mesh, bromine supporting rate 3.03 mmol/g; Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd.) (0.33 g, 1 mmol) was swelled in benzene (5 mL), and 1.6 M of hexane solution of butyl lithium (1.88 mL, 3 mmol) was added therein under an argon atmosphere at room temperature. This mixed solution was heated to 60° C (bath temperature), stirred for 3 hours, then once returned to room temperature. Only the solution part of the mixed solution was removed by using a syringe. Benzene (1 mL) and THF (1 mL) were added to the remaining resin, the solution was cooled to 0° C, and the lithium pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methide obtained from Example 5 (1.36 g, 3 mmol) was added. Next, the reaction solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 hours, and further stirred for 12 hours at 70° C (bath temperature). Then, the reaction solution was cooled to 0° C, and 4M hydrochloric acid (10 mL) was added therein. Subsequently, resin was collected by suction filtration using a filter paper, and the resin was washed sequentially by using distilled water (10 mL), distilled water (5 mL)-THF (5 mL) mixed solution, THF (10 mL) and diethylether (10 mL). Finally, the resin was dried for 5 hours at 80° C under reduced pressure of 1 torr, and a polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane (0.413 g) which is a solid catalyst was obtained.

(Chemical formula 5)

[0066]



[0067] The Bronsted acid supporting rate obtained from the content of fluorine by an elementary analysis of the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane obtained was 1.06 mmol/g. The physical property of the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane is as follows.

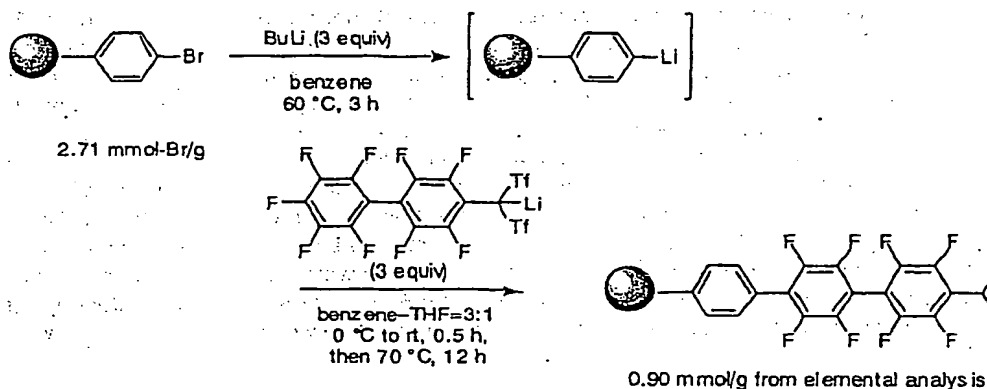
[0068] Polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane (Polysthylene resin, cross-linked with 2% divinylbenzene with Pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane): IR (KBr) 1475, 1352, 1194, 1119, 1022, 976, 700 612 cm^{-1} .

Example 12 [Production of Polystyrene-Supported (4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)bis(triflyl 1) methane]

[0069] A lithium {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1)methide was supported on a 4-bromopolystyrene resin, and a polystyrene-supported {4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl 1) methane was produced in the following manner (Chemical formula 8). 4-bromopolystyrene resin (a copolymer from 2% divinylbenzene, 200 to 400 mesh, bromine supporting rate 3.03 mmol/g; Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd.) (0.33 g, 1 mmol) was swelled in benzene (5 mL), and 1.6 M hexane solution of butyl lithium (1.88 mL, 3 mmol) was added therein under an argon atmosphere at room temperature. This mixed solution was heated to 60°C (bath temperature), stirred for 3 hours, then once returned to room temperature. Only the solution part of the mixed solution was removed by using a syringe. Benzene (3 mL) and THF (1 mL) were added to the remaining resin, the solution was cooled to 0°C, and the lithium{4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl}bis(triflyl)methide obtained from Example 7 (1.78 g, 3 mmol) was added. Next, the reaction solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 0.5 hour, and further stirred for 12 hours at 70°C (bath temperature). Then, the reaction solution was cooled to 0°C, and 4M hydrochloric acid (10 mL) was added therein. Subsequently, resin was collected by suction filtration using a filter paper, and the resin was washed sequentially by using distilled water (10 mL), distilled water (5 mL)-THF (5 mL) mixed solution, THF (10 mL) and diethylether (10 mL). Finally, the resin was dried for 5 hours at 80°C under reduced pressure of 1 torr, and a polystyrene-supported (4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)bis(triflyl 1)methane (0.440 g) which is a solid catalyst was obtained.

(Chemical formula 6)

[0070]



[0071] The Bronsted acid supporting rate obtained from the content of fluorine by an elementary analysis of the polystyrene-supported (4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)bis(triflyl 1)methane obtained was 0.90 mmol/g.

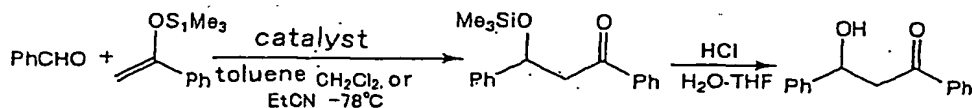
Example 13 [Mukaiyama Aldol Reaction]

[0072] The polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane obtained from Example 11 was used as a solid catalyst, and a Mukaiyama aldol reaction wherein aldol is obtained from trimethylsilylenolether and benzaldehyde, was conducted in the following manner (Chemical formula 9). The solid catalyst mentioned above (16 mg, Bronsted acid supporting rate 1.06 mmol/g) was added to 1 mL of toluene, the solution was cooled to -78°C, trimethylsilylenolether of acetophenone (0.12 mL, 0.6 mmol) and benzaldehyde (0.05 mL, 0.5 mmol) were added therein, and then stirred for 7 hours at -78°C. After the reaction, 2 to 3 drops of triethylamine was added at -78°C and returned to room temperature. Next, resin was collected by vacuum filtration. Further, the filtrate was concentrated, 1M hydrochloric acid (1 mL) and THF (1 mL) were added at room temperature and stirred for 15 minutes, then the trimethylsilylether of aldol

was converted to alcohol. After a normal posttreatment, separation and purification by silica gel column chromatography (hexane: ethyl acetate = 8:1 to 4:1) was conducted to obtain aldol. The yield of the aldol obtained (109.7mg, 0.49mmol) was 97. The resin was washed sequentially by using 4 M of hydrochloric acid (1 mL), distilled water (1 mL), distilled water (0.5 mL)-THF (0.5 mL) mixed solution, THF (1 mL) and diethylether (1 mL), then dried. A solid catalyst was recovered at a yield of almost 100%.

(Chemical formula 7)

[0073]



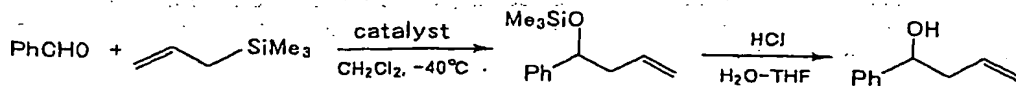
[0074] The same reaction as described above was conducted, except that in place of the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(trimethylsilyl)methane mentioned above, 16 mg of Nafion SAC-13 (DuPont) was used as the conventionally known polymer-supported Bronsted acid catalyst. The yield of aldol obtained was almost the same as when the solid catalyst mentioned above (16 mg, Bronsted acid supporting rate 1.06 mmol/g) was used. Further, the recovery rate of the catalyst was 100%.

Example 14 [Hosomi-Sakurai Allylation Reaction]

[0075] The polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(trimethylsilyl)methane obtained from Example 11 was used as a solid catalyst, and a Hosomi-Sakurai allylation reaction wherein allyl alcohol is obtained from allyltrimethylsilane and benzaldehyde, was conducted in the following manner (Chemical formula 10). Allyltrimethylsilane (0.48 mL, 3 mmol) and the solid catalyst mentioned above (57 mg, Bronsted acid supporting rate 1.06 mmol/g) were added to 0.41 mL of dichloromethane, and stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Subsequently, the solution was cooled to -40°C, and a dichloromethane solution of benzaldehyde (0.2 mL, 2 mmol) was dropped slowly for 30 minutes. After dropping, the solution was further stirred for 1 hour at -40°C. After the reaction, 2 to 3 drops of triethylamine was added at -40°C and returned to room temperature. Next, resin was collected by vacuum filtration. Further, the filtrate was concentrated, 1 M hydrochloric acid (2.5 mL) and THF (2.5 mL) were added at room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes, then the trimethylsilyl ether of homoallyl alcohol was converted to alcohol. After a normal posttreatment, separation and purification by silica gel column chromatography (hexane: ethyl acetate = 10:1 to 5:1) was conducted to obtain homoallyl alcohol (267 mg, 1.8 mmol). The yield of the homoallyl alcohol obtained was 90%. The resin was washed sequentially by using 4 M hydrochloric acid (1 mL), distilled water (1 mL), distilled water (0.5 mL)-THF (0.5 mL) mixed solution, THF (1 mL) and diethylether (1 mL) then dried. A solid catalyst was recovered at a yield of almost 100%.

(Chemical formula 8)

[0076]



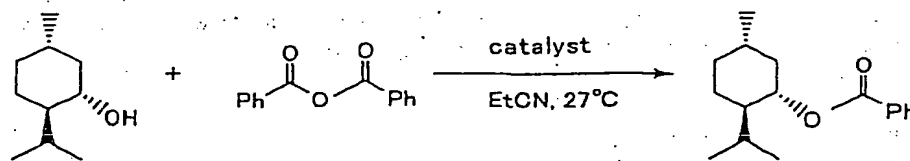
[0077] The same reaction as described above was conducted, except that in place of the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(trimethylsilyl)methane mentioned above, 57 mg of Nafion SAC-13 (DuPont) was used as a conventionally known polymer-supported Bronsted acid catalyst. The yield of allyl alcohol was only 2%. Further, the recovery rate of the catalyst was 100%. Based on these results, it was found out that the catalytic activity of the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(trimethylsilyl)methane of the present invention is much more higher compared to that of the existing polymer-supported Bronsted acid catalyst.

Example 15 [Acylation Reaction of Alcohol]

[0078] The polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane obtained from Example 11 was used as a solid catalyst, and an acylation reaction wherein ester is obtained from menthol and benzoic acid, was conducted in the following manner (Chemical formula 11). A 1-menthol (157 mg, 1 mmol), a benzoic anhydride (340 mg, 1.5 mmol) and the solid catalyst mentioned above (65 mg, Bronsted acid supporting rate: 1.06 mmol/g) were added to 4.8 mL of acetonitrile, and the solution was stirred for 17 hours at 27°C. After the reaction, resin was collected by vacuum filtration, and separatory extraction was conducted to the filtrate by using water (5 mL) and hexane (10 mL). After a normal posttreatment was conducted to the organic phase, separation and purification by silica gel column chromatography (hexane: ethyl acetate = 10:1) was conducted to obtain ester (260 mg, 1 mmol). The yield of the ester obtained was > 99%. The resin was washed sequentially by using 4 M hydrochloric acid (1 mL), distilled water (1 mL), distilled water (0.5 mL) -THF (0.5 mL) mixed solution, THF (1 mL) and diethylether (1 mL), then dried. A solid catalyst was recovered at a yield of almost 100%.

(Chemical formula 9)

[0079]



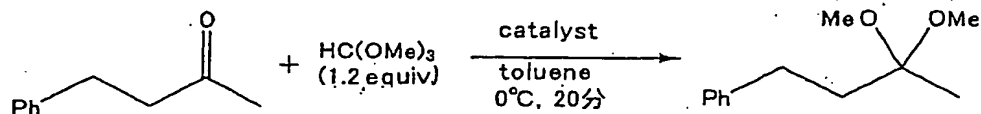
[0080] The same reaction as described above was conducted, except that in place of the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane mentioned above, 57 mg of Nafion SAC-13 (DuPont) was used as a conventionally known polymer-supported Bronsted acid catalyst. The yield of ester was 0%. Further, the recovery rate of the catalyst was 100%. Based on these results, it was found out that reactions that cannot be conducted by the known polymer-supported Bronsted acid catalyst can be conducted by the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane of the present invention.

Example 16 [Acetalization Reaction of Ketone]

[0081] The polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane obtained from Example 11 was used as a solid catalyst, and an acetalization reaction wherein dimethylacetal is obtained from benzylacetone and methyl orthoformate, was conducted in the following manner (Chemical formula 12). Toluene (2 mL) was added to the solid catalyst mentioned above (10.6 mg, 0.5 mol%, 1.06 mmol/g), and the solution was stirred (swelled) for 30 minutes at room temperature. Then, the solution was cooled to 0°C, and benzylacetone (0.30 mL, 2.0 mmol) and methyl orthoformate (0.26 mL, 0.24 mmol) were added therein. After stirring the solution for 20 minutes at 0°C, resin was collected by vacuum filtration, and separatory extraction was conducted to the filtrate by using water (5 mL) and hexane (10 mL). After a normal posttreatment was conducted to the organic phase, separation and purification by silica gel column chromatography (hexane: ethyl acetate = 10:1) was conducted to obtain acetal (388 mg, 2 mmol). The yield of the acetal obtained was > 99%. The resin was washed sequentially by using 4 M hydrochloric acid (1 mL), distilled water (1 mL), distilled water (0.5 mL) -THF (0.5 mL) mixed solution, THF (1 mL) and diethylether (1 mL), then dried. A solid catalyst was recovered at a yield of almost 100%.

(Chemical formula 10)

[0082]



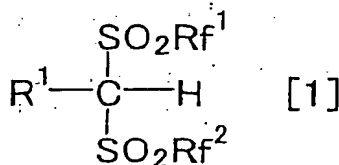
[0083] The same reaction as described above was conducted, except that in place of the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane mentioned above, 10.6 mg of Nation SAC-13 (DuPont) was used as a conventionally known polymer-supported Bronsted acid catalyst. The yield of acetal was only 16%. Further, the recovery rate of the catalyst was 100%. Based on these results, it was found out that the catalytic activity of the polystyrene-supported pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane of the present invention is much more higher compared to that of the existing polymer-supported Bronsted acid catalyst.

Industrial Applicability

[0084] The polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane of the present invention such as the polystyrene-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane and the like can be used for most of the reactions that progress with Bronsted acid or Lewis acid catalyst, and can also easily progress the reactions that were difficult to be progressed with the use of conventional catalysts, since a super strong acid, arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane, is supported on a resin polymer such as polystyrene resin and the like. Moreover, since the recovery rate of the catalyst is high and the catalyst is easy to recycle, its versatility is very high. Since this catalyst is an organic acid that does not contain metal, it is excellent from the point of toxicity, environment and others. According to the present invention, a super strong acid to become a homogeneous catalyst can be supported for the first time, to a polymer resin that shows excellent swelling ability to organic solvents (for example, aromatic-based solvent, halogen-based solvent, ether-based solvent and the like), thereby attaining a high catalytic activity to organic reactions by various kinds of acid catalysts.

Claims

1. A polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane wherein arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by general formula [1]
(Chemical formula 1)



(wherein R¹ shows a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, Rf¹ and Rf² are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group)
is supported on an organic polymer resin.

2. The polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 1, wherein the organic polymer resin is a resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant.

3. The polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 2, wherein the resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant is a resin polymer having a substituted or unsubstituted aryl

group in its molecule.

4. The polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 3, wherein the resin polymer having a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group in its molecule is a polystyrene resin.

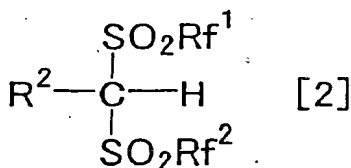
5. The polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by the general formula [1] is supported on an organic polymer by a reaction of an electrophilic substituent of its aryl group with an anion of an organic polymer.

6. The polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the Rf^1 and Rf^2 in the general formula [1] are both a trifluoromethyl group.

7. The polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the R^1 in the general formula [1] is a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl group, a 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl group, a 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl group, a pentafluorophenyl group or a perfluorobiphenyl group.

8. The polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is a phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 2-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane, a 1-naphthylbis(triflyl)methane, a 2,4,6-trimethylphenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylbis(triflyl)methane, a pentafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane or a 4-(pentafluorophenyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenylbis(triflyl)methane.

9. A method for producing a polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane wherein said method is a method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 8, wherein a resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant is reacted with a metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane represented by general formula [2] (Chemical formula 2)



(wherein R^2 shows an aryl group having an electrophilic substituent, Rf^1 and Rf^2 are independent to each other and show a perfluoroalkyl group).

10. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 9, wherein a haloalkyl resin polymer is used as the resin polymer capable of generating an anion with a basic reactant.

11. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 10, wherein a halogeno polystyrene resin is used as the haloalkyl resin polymer.

12. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 11, wherein a 4-bromopolystyrene resin is used as the halogeno polystyrene resin.

13. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 12, wherein the metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is any one of the metallic salts selected from alkaline metallic element, alkaline earth metallic element, transition metallic element, boron, silicon, aluminum, tin, zinc or bismuth.

14. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 13, wherein the transition metallic element is any one of the metallic elements selected from scandium, yttrium, lanthanoid, copper, silver, titanium, zirconium or hafnium.

15. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of

claims 9 to 14, wherein the metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is a lithium salt of pentafluorobis(trifluoromethylsulfone).

16. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 15, wherein a butyl lithium is used as the basic reactant.

17. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 16, wherein a mixture of benzene and tetrahydrofuran is used as the solvent.

18. A catalyst wherein the metallic salt of polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 8 is used as an active ingredient.

19. The catalyst according to claim 18, wherein the catalyst is a Bronsted acid catalyst.

20. A method for synthesizing an organic compound wherein the method is a method for synthesizing an organic compound by using the catalyst according to claim 18 or 19, wherein a catalytic reaction is conducted in a solvent under the presence of said catalyst.

21. The method for synthesizing the organic compound according to claim 21, wherein the catalytic reaction is an acetalization reaction, an acylation reaction of alcohol, an aldol-type reaction, an allylation reaction, a Diels-Alder reaction, a Friedel-Crafts reaction, a Mannich reaction, a glycosilation reaction, an esterification reaction, an ene reaction or a cationic polymerization reaction.

The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to claim 13, wherein the transition metallic element is any one of the metallic elements selected from scandium, yttrium, lanthanoid, copper, silver, titanium, zirconium or hafnium.

15. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 14, wherein the metallic salt of arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane is a lithium salt of pentafluorobis(trifluoromethylsulfone).

16. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 15, wherein a butyl lithium is used as the basic reactant.

17. The method for producing the polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 9 to 16, wherein a mixture of benzene and tetrahydrofuran is used as the solvent.

18. A catalyst wherein the metallic salt of polymer-supported arylbis(perfluoroalkylsulfonyl)methane according to any of claims 1 to 8 is used as an active ingredient.

19. The catalyst according to claim 18, wherein the catalyst is a Bronsted acid catalyst.

20. A method for synthesizing an organic compound wherein the method is a method for synthesizing an organic compound by using the catalyst according to claim 18 or 19, wherein a catalytic reaction is conducted in a solvent under the presence of said catalyst.

21. (Amended) The method for synthesizing the organic compound according to claim 20, wherein the catalytic reaction is an acetalization reaction, an acylation reaction of alcohol, an aldol-type reaction, an allylation reaction, a Diels-Alder reaction, a Friedel-Crafts reaction, a Mannich reaction, a glycosilation reaction, an esterification reaction, an ene reaction or a cationic polymerization reaction.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP02/02309

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl. ⁷ C08F8/00, B01J31/06, C07C49/83, 45/69, 33/30, 29/38, 43/303, 41/56, 69/78, 67/08, C07B61/00, C07F1/02, 5/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl. ⁷ C08F8/00, B01J31/06, C07C49/83, 45/69, 33/30, 29/38, 43/303, 41/56, 69/78, 67/08, C07B61/00, C07F1/02, 5/00 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPI (L)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4830847 A (The Procter & Gamble Co.), 16 May, 1989 (16.05.89), Claims & JP 8-319312 A Claims & EP 207557 A2 & US 5011913 A	1-20
A	EP 985662 A2 (Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.), 23 May, 2000 (23.05.00), Claims & JP 2000-143553 A Claims	1-20
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 04 June, 2002 (04.06.02)		Date of mailing of the international search report 18 June, 2002 (18.06.02)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP02/02309

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 21
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
Claim 21 pertains to a subject matter in which claim 21 itself is cited.
It is unclear that what claim is limited.

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (1)) (July 1998)